

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9215

號五百二十九第 日八十二月五日三十緒光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 18TH, 1887.

一年禮 號八十月七英港香

PRICE 82½ PER MONTH

NOTICES

INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

July 15, ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, British bark 904, Geo. Falconer, London 20th March
General—HOLMES & CO.

July 15, VENGEUR, British steamer, S.S. P. H. Lee, Bangkok 10th July, General—YUEN FAY HONG.

July 16, PARSEVAL, French gunboat, Foret Tonquin 13th July.

July 16, GLENVILLE, British str., 2,244, Gason, Swatow 15th July, Tea &—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

July 16, LEISURE, British steamer, L,622, Sauer, Whampoa 16th July, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

July 16, FRIEJ, Danish steamer, 442, C. H. Lund, Haiphong 13th July, and Hoiohno 14th, General—ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

July 16, CARDIGANSHIRE, British str., 1,623, Clark, London and Singapore 10th July, General—ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

July 16, GELDON, British steamer, 1,182, T. F. Creary, Bombay 23rd June, General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

July 16, SOOCHOW, British steamer, 237, J. R. win, Macao 16th July, General—CHINESE.

July 16, TANNADICE, British steamer, 1,405 Hugh Craig, Sydney 19th June, Townsville 23rd, Coobytown 24th, Thursday Island 27th, and Port Darwin 6th July, Coal and General—RUSSELL & CO.

July 17, CANTON, British steamer, L,110, Bremen, Shanghai 13th July, and Swatow 16th, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

July 17, DANUBE, British steamer, 561, J. Fowler, Haiphong 14th July, and Hoiohno 16th, General—A. R. MARTY.

July 17, JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Nor. str., 1,107, J. Björk, Kuching 11th July, Coal—M. B. KAISER.

July 17, OFACEK, British steamer, 1,720, J. C. Jaques, Shanghai 10th July, Foochow 14th, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General—ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

July 17, SAINT ASAPH, British steamer, 1,024, C. H. Rossack, Antwerp, Bordeaux, and Cetoo via Haiphong 15th July, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

July 17, TANAS, French steamer, 1,149, A. Lugen, Yokohama 10th July, and Koko 12th, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 17, YUNGCHING, Chinese steamer, 661, Lincoln, Shanghai 14th July, General—C. M. S. N. CO.

July 17, KUNWANG, British steamer, 1,425, Jackson, Whampoa 17th July, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

July 17, FUHSUN, Chinese steamer, 1,533, Croad Whampoa 17th July, General—C. M. S. N. CO.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE
16TH JULY.

P. C. KHO, British str., for Swatow.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Polyphonia, German str., for Yokohama.

Cardiganshire, British str., for Yokohama.

Matilda, Am. bark, for Singapore.

Lydian, German str., for Singapore.

Greyhound, British str., for Hoiohno.

Friar, Danish str., for Haiphong.

Mendax, British str., for Singapore.

Elys, German brig, for Newchwang.

Moser, British str., for Saigon.

Willeshire, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

July 16, ENTHOR, British str., for Amoy.

July 16, FENO, German str., for Chefo.

July 16, MERELAUS, British str., for London.

July 16, THALASSA, British str., for Tsinwan.

July 17, ACTIV, Danish str., for Haiphong.

July 17, PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, for Bangkok.

July 17, CANTON, British str., for Whampoa.

July 17, YUNGCHING, Chi str., for Whampoa.

July 17, ELE, German bark, for Newchwang.

July 17, MAZILLA, Am. bark, for Singapore.

July 17, YORKSHIRE, British str., for Saigon.

July 17, SOOCHOW, British str., for Hoiohno.

July 17, POLYPHONY, Ger. str., for Yokohama.

July 17, MESSER, British str., for Saigon.

July 17, FRED, Danish str., for Haiphong.

July 17, GREYHOUND, British str., for Hoiohno.

July 17, LYDIA, German str., for Singapore.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Mongkok, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. Ham-

say and 175 Chinese.

Per Glengate, str., from Swatow.—Mr. Bent,

for London, and 333 Chinese for Singapore, 45

for Haiphong.

Per Tancredos, str., from Australia—Mr. P.

Adams, 5 Japanese, 1 Malay, and 23 Chinese.

Per Canton, str., from Shanghai, &c.—184

Cohen, and 162 Chinese.

Per Danube, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Mr.

Schumann, and Mr. Caudan, and 38 Chinese.

Per Thaï, str., from Hongkong.—From Yoko-

hama—Died, an infant, and servant, from

Kobe—Messrs. Loh, Loh, Loh, & Co.

Hall, Rathur, Turner, Wilson, & Co., and

son, 12 marines, and 2 boys for Saigon

—From Yokohama—9 French marines.

Per Marcella—Messrs. Y. Cao, K. Kuriyama, and

Y. Yoshida, DEPARTED.

Per Thaï, str., for Swatow.—Baron von

Seckendorff, for Taiwanton.—Mr. F. E. Wood-

ruff.

Per Peking, str., for Shanghai.—Dr. M. D.

Hogo, Messrs. E. W. Bacon and G. Galy.

REPORTS.

The British steamer COUNTESS, from Shanghai

13th July, and Hoiohno 16th, reports had made

southwesterly winds, fine weather, and rain

squalls; near Hongkong S.E. and S.W.

The British steamer OLYMPIA, from Australia,

reports left Sydney on 14th June, and expe-

rienced moderate breezes and fine weather.

Townsville. Arriving there at 9 p.m. on 23d

and left again at midnight. At midnight, 24th

arrived at Cooktown, and left at 7 the fol-

lowing morning. Had moderate S.E. breezes;

from thence to Thursday Island which place we

reached at 6.30 p.m. on 30th inst. and anchored

to Port Darwin, and anchored for the night.

The following morning entered Port Darwin,

went along side the jetty, discharged some 550

tons of general cargo consisting principally of

railway plant and fodder, and 100 tons coal.

At 6 p.m., 31st July, left for Hongkong—the weather

moderate wind and high swell.

The British steamer TROPICAL, from Australia,

reports left Sydney on 14th June, and expe-

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1887. NOW READY. 1887
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1887.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX PLANS, &c.,
Royal Svo., pp. 1,156—\$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal Svo., pp. 770—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date and is again much increased in bulk.
It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for
HONGKONG—JAPAN—

Do. Ladies' Directory Nagasaki.
Do. Post Director Robs (Hyogo).
Do. Military Forces. Do.
Do. Merchantile Corps. Tokyo.
Do. Merchantile Hongkong.
MACAO.—Nipata.
China.—Nagasaki.
Hakodate.
The PHILIPPINES—Manda.
Whampoa. Manila.
Canton. Cuba.
Swatow. Rio.
Taku. Sarawak.
Taiwan. Labuan.
British North Borneo.
COCHIN CHINA—Saigon.
Cholon.
Canton.
Swatow.
Taku.
Taiwan.
Borneo.
Tsimshau.
Kutshing.
Hankow.
Ichang.
Chungking.
Chefoo.
Taku.
Peking.
Port Arthur.
Nanking.
CORKE.—Scoul.
Jenhsuan.
Fusien.
PORT HAMILTON.—Vladivostok.
NAVAL SQUADRONS—French.
United States. Gurnard.
Japanese. Chinese Northern.
SHIPPING.—Officers of the Coasting Steamers of
P. & O. S. N. Co. China & Manchuria S. S. Co.
Messing. Marlinches. S. S. Co.
Japan. S. S. Co. & M. S. S. Co.
Inland China. S. N. Co. Scottish Oriental S. S. Co.
Douglas S. S. Co. Miscellaneous Coast
China Mer. S. N. Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains
the names of
THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FOREIGNERS,
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
being alphabetical.

MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
re-engraved in a superior style and brought up
to date. The new copy of
PLAN OF MOST OF THE HOUSES IN CHINA,
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK,
MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.
PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF SAMOON.
PLAN OF TOWNS AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.
PLAN OF NEIGHBOURS, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Calendar. Mean of Barometer
and Thermometer, Rainfall, &c.
A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of Confucius in China and Japan.
A full account of Chinese Festivals, Feasts, &
with the days on which they fall.
Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &
New Scale of Hongkong Stamp Duties.
The Hongkong Postal Guide for 1887.
Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcel
Post at and from London and Hongkong.
Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,
Shanghai, Amoy and Nanking, and
Hongkong Chair. Jurisdictions, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES
of closely printed matter, to which reference is
constantly required in political and those
commercial and political relations with the
Countries embraced within the scope of the
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous
to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but
include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, Nanking, 1842
Treaty of Amoy, 1853
Treaty of Tientsin, with Additional Article
and all others not abrogated.

Franco, Tientsin, 1858
Convention, 1860
Tientsin, 1885
Treaty of Commerce, 1866.
United States, Tientsin, 1853
Additional, 1869
Peking, 1870
German, 1861
Peking, 1880

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.
TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain, Netherlands
United States
Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA
TREATIES WITH SIAM
TREATIES WITH ANNAM
TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA
CENTRAL TARIFFS—
Chinese Siam
Japanese Corean

LEGAL
Orders in Council for Government of H. B. M.
Subject in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,
1875, 1879, 1884, 1886.
Rules of Commerce and other Courts
in China and Japan.

Tables of Consular Fees
Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Table of Hongkong Court Fees

Admiralty Rules

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Regulations for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

Chinese Passages Act

TAXES, REGULATIONS

China Siam

Japan Customs Seizure, China

Customs and Harbour Regulations for the dif-

ferent parts of China, Philippines, Siam, &c.

Pilgrimage Regulations

HONGKONG
Charter of the Colony

New Rules of Legislative Council

Port Regulations

&c., &c., &c.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where

it is published, or to the following Agents—

MACAO.—Mr. F. A. da Cruz.

SWATOW.—Messrs. Quelch & Co.

AMOY.—Messrs. C. G. & Co.

DOCHOW.—Messrs. Hodge & Co.

NINGPO.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S. G. Hall & Holt Co-operative Co.

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NAGASAKI.—Messrs. C. K. & Co. Trading Co.

YOKOHO.—Messrs. F. W. & Co.

TOGO.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA.—Messrs. Diaz Puerto & Co.

SAGOON.—Messrs. Schroeder Frères and

Gardes.

HANOI.—Mr. F. M. Bainbridge.

HAIPHONG.—Messrs. Ramsay & Co.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Sted & Co.

PHENOMENON.—Messrs. H. & Co.

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BEDFORD.—Messrs. Gordon & Gotch.

LONDON.—Mr. F. Alcock Clement's Sons.

LONDON.—Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Corallian.

LONDON.—Messrs. H. & J. W. Williams.

LONDON.—Mr. W. M. Wills, 13 Cannon St.

LONDON.—Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant

Exchange.

NEW YORK.—Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1887.

INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED
SUMMER REQUISITES.

FRUIT CORDIALS:

LIME JUICE, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,
CHERRY, PINE, APPLE, DAMSON,
ORLEANS PLUM.

MONTSERRAT LIVE FRUIT JUICE
ADULTURATED LIME FRUIT TABLETS.

MASON & SWAN'S NEW PATENT
WATER FILTERS.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION,
BAY RUM, TOILET VINEGAR,
"CARBOLIC" EAU DE COLOGNE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established 1841.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1887.

restrains the Chinaman's wrongdoings. This want of feeling is largely due to the skilful speeches too frequently seen in the streets and public places, where offenders against the law are often exposed to a lingering death. Such a case was recorded the other day at Foochow.

A lascivious Thugia priest who had endeavoured, though without success, to compass the ruin of a young married woman, was placed in a cage with a cangue round his neck designed to make him stand on his toes only, there to starve to death in unspeakable agony, exposed to the fierce heat of the sun and the jeers of the unfeeling public. It is of course difficult to get up any feeling of compassion for a wretch of this description, and his punishment should certainly not be made to fit the crime, but the sentence carried out savouring of the Red Indian's sanguinary code than of that of a nation boasting a civilization of more than two thousand years.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the Chinese people, accustomed to such sights as those, atrocities inflicted in the sacred name of justice, should grow up with blunted sensibilities and narrowed sympathies.

The use of ill-treatment is sometimes denounced in memorials to the Throne, and the "question" is no doubt often referred to most nefarious purposes by corrupt mandarins. But we are now more concerned with the torture that is admittedly legal, which is a scandal and disgrace to the ancient Empire. The *N. C. Daily News*, in a recent article, writing on the subject, alleges that wherever foreigners are near, there is a tendency to secrecy in the use of torture in the yamen, and proceeds to relate an incident which goes to support this conjecture. Our contemporary says:—"A friend told us some months ago that as it had come to his knowledge that the officials at the native city of one of the open ports were inflicting a great deal of torture on their prisoners, he went to see the Peking or town magistrate of the Ever-Holy Duke (Confucius) it about to be repaired at the public expense. This dynasty has gone even further than its predecessors in respect of the Confucius family. All the Manchu victories have been placed on record at Confucius Temple, i.e., the National Altar.

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tion of the procession will include the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Austria and Portugal, and the Queen of the Belgians. The third section will consist of eleven State coaches, five of which will contain the Sons of St. Louis, and the other German Princes. The eighth State carriage will be occupied by the daughters of the Prince of Wales; the ninth by the Duchesses of Albany and Connaught, and Princesses William of Prussia; the tenth by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Edinburgh; and the eleventh by the Princess Royal and the Duke of Cambridge. Her Majesty the Queen will be drawn in eight State coaches and horses. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Crown Prince of Germany will ride in front of the Queen; and immediately following her Majesty's State carriage will be Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Lorne, Prince Harry, Prince Battenberg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Prince William of Prussia. Then will come the Guards Regiments and the Native Indian Cavalry, the British troops forming the rear guard.

LONDON, 26th June.

There was a State dinner at Windsor Castle last night. Among the distinguished guests present were the King of the Belgians, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Germany, and other Royal personages.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' BONS IN ADELAIDE.

ADELAIDE, 26th June.

The sons of the Prince of Wales are at present paying a visit to Dublin. They met with an enthusiastic reception, although in some places the welcome extended to them was not so cordial.

SERVIAL POLITICS.

MELBOURNE, 26th June.

Prince Milner, King of Servia, has arrived here on a formal visit, which is intended to reconstruct the district of the Austrian Government consequent on the constitution of the new Servian Cabinet under M. Ristic, an avowed Russophile.

A PAPAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

ROME, 24th June.

The Pope is sending Monsignor Paravicino to Ireland to make a report to him regarding the affairs of the Irish clergy.

FRANCE THREATENING TURKEY.

ADELAIDE, 28th June.

The French have again issued a threatening ultimatum to Turkey, concerning the dispute over the Holy places in Palestine.

ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES" BY O'DONNELL.

Mr. O'Donnell, one of the late members for Ireland, in the House of Commons, has begun an action for libel against the London Times for £10,000 damages, for classing him with the promoters of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Bourke.

AMMUNITION FACTORY IN THE COLONIES.

A large firm in Birmingham has proposed to the Secretary of State to allow the establishment of an ammunition factory in the Colonies, if they will jointly guarantee to buy ten million pounds per annum from the firm, grant them the land on which to build the factory, and take off the import duties on machinery, &c. Most of the Government's approval of the scheme.

LOD BRASSAY ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

MELBOURNE, 18th June.

A deputation from the Victoria branch of the Imperial Federation League waited on Lord Brassey to-day for the purpose of offering him a cordial welcome, and inviting him to a banquet on June 25. Lord Brassey, in replying, touched briefly upon the question of Imperial federation. He said that the general feeling in England was warm and cordial towards the colonies. There was a growing pride in their growth, and a spirit of emulation, which was but natural of the English. Circumstances had been materially altered since the Queen's reign, and we must meet the altered circumstances. It was not necessary that we should engage in hurried action, but it was desirable that attention should be directed to the question of Imperial federation.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, 16th June.

A large and influential deputation of gentlemen interested in the sugar industry in Victoria, and sugar plantations in Queensland, had an interview with the Premier and Minister of Trade and Customs this morning for the purpose of asking that an increased duty be imposed on best sugar imported from countries where the bounty system prevails. It was urged that the bounty-fed sugar of the Empire, circumstantially, was more costly than the Queen's reign, and we must meet the altered circumstances. It was not necessary that we should engage in hurried action, but it was desirable that attention should be directed to the question of Imperial federation.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th July, 1887.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

HONGKONG, 17th July, 1887, at 10 A.M.

W.D. DOBERCK.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG, 17th July, 1887.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 16th July.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer 314

Bank Bills, on demand 314

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 314

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 314

Credits, at 4 months' sight 32

Demandary Bills at 4 months' sight 324

On PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 393

Credits, at 4 months' sight 401

On NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand 702

Credits, at 60 days' sight 77

On HAMBURG.—Telegraphic Transfer 2224

On CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 2224

On CHINA.—Bank Bills, on demand 223

On SHANGHAI.—Bank at sight 72

Private, 30 days' sight 724

SHAKES.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—125 per cent. premium, sale.

Union and Foreign Society of Canton, Limited—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares—\$71 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 114 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$225 per share, buyers.

On Tsai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$72 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$417 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$86 per share, buyers.

Strait Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$200 per share.

Strait Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$16 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$83 per cent. prem., buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$12.

Ind.-China Ship Navigation Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount, nominal.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$50 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$136 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$65 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$51 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$20 per share.

Punjab and Sungai Dua Samaritan Mining Company, Limited—\$14 per share, fully paid up, sales and sellers.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.

Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$35 per share.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co. Limited—60 per cent. discount.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—60 per cent. premium.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$150, sales.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$18 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—3 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1884 E—6 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—1 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Farquhar & Co.'s Register.)

July 1st.

Bromocri—A.M. 59.40

Bromocri—P.M. 59.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 60.00

Bromocri—P.M. 60.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 60.60

Bromocri—P.M. 60.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 61.20

Bromocri—P.M. 61.50

Bromocri—E.A.M. 61.80

Bromocri—P.M. 62.10

Bromocri—E.A.M. 62.40

Bromocri—P.M. 62.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 63.00

Bromocri—P.M. 63.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 63.60

Bromocri—P.M. 63.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 64.20

Bromocri—P.M. 64.50

Bromocri—E.A.M. 64.80

Bromocri—P.M. 65.10

Bromocri—E.A.M. 65.40

Bromocri—P.M. 65.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 66.00

Bromocri—P.M. 66.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 66.60

Bromocri—P.M. 66.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 67.20

Bromocri—P.M. 67.50

Bromocri—E.A.M. 67.80

Bromocri—P.M. 68.10

Bromocri—E.A.M. 68.40

Bromocri—P.M. 68.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 69.00

Bromocri—P.M. 69.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 69.60

Bromocri—P.M. 69.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 70.20

Bromocri—P.M. 70.50

Bromocri—E.A.M. 70.80

Bromocri—P.M. 71.10

Bromocri—E.A.M. 71.40

Bromocri—P.M. 71.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 72.00

Bromocri—P.M. 72.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 72.60

Bromocri—P.M. 72.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 73.20

Bromocri—P.M. 73.50

Bromocri—E.A.M. 73.80

Bromocri—P.M. 74.10

Bromocri—E.A.M. 74.40

Bromocri—P.M. 74.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 75.00

Bromocri—P.M. 75.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 75.60

Bromocri—P.M. 75.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 76.20

Bromocri—P.M. 76.50

Bromocri—E.A.M. 76.80

Bromocri—P.M. 77.10

Bromocri—E.A.M. 77.40

Bromocri—P.M. 77.70

Bromocri—E.A.M. 78.00

Bromocri—P.M. 78.30

Bromocri—E.A.M. 78.60

Bromocri—P.M. 78.90

Bromocri—E.A.M. 79.20

TRACTS.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S WONDERFUL DIAMONDS.

A firm in John-street showed me the most brilliant and beautiful diamonds I have seen in a long time. They were once the property of that famous Isabella, Queen of Spain. They are called the violet diamonds. In the store there looked that steely blue-white that fine diamonds should be, but taken to the door they were really a distinct violet. They are uncut at present, but used to be a pair of ear-rings. In the exhibition was a watch of ancient make, which has a movable tableau upon it. Cupid is sharpening his arrow at the forge of Vulcan, while Venus and other mythological celebrities look on. When the watch is wound the god at the bellows begins to pump, Vulcan at the anvil strikes a tiny chain that looks like running water runs over a wheel to initiate a cascade, while Venus waves her arms and Cupid brandishes a bow. The workmanship is extremely fine, and the little watch is very valuable. Among the articles formerly belonging to Isabella is a collection of different coloured diamonds. There are black and tan diamonds, amber-coloured, pink, sanguinary red ones almost like rubies, grey ones, and the famous violet pair. As many as a dozen sets of different jeweled settings are in the hands of this firm for sale.—N. Y. Letter.

A QUEER LAND TITLE.

A friend of mine, Hugh Craig, a graduate of Oxford, told me a story once regarding a claim to a title.

At a "land court," a middle-aged Maroi appeared, and made a long speech, giving the reason why a title to a certain piece of land should be given to him.

An old, grizzled Maroi had listened without saying a word.

At last, as the younger man was about finishing his speech, he inquired—

"Where are my ancestors buried, but in this land where I was born?"

When he had ended, the old man arose slowly and, throwing off everything but a waist cloth, he bounded across the room and addressed the Court, saying:

"I have listened with disgust and contempt to the words of this turban (nobody). What claim can he have to this land? I conquered long ago the people and lived on that land, when he was a small child; that the mistake I then made was in permitting him to live! And he asks: 'Where are my ancestors buried?' I tell him and show him. Here! here!"—patting his stomach with his left hand. "My ancestors are here, I ate them, and that is my title to the land."

No better or stronger title to native land can be brought before the native land court than the above-described "Title by Digestion."

If the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company would open a branch office in the land of the Maoris, it might find some very interesting work in looking up land titles. Brocksie News.

A WONDERFUL HANDKERCHIEF.

For the production of Verdi's "Otello" the greatest attention was bestowed upon all the details of scenery, costume, and appointment. Ricordi, the famous music publisher at Milan, long ago gave an order for a handkerchief to represent the celebrated one which figures so prominently in the story of Desdemona. The two best embroiderers in Milan have worked for six months and have produced a marvellous piece of work. A microscope is necessary for a full revelation of its beauties. The portraits of Verdi and Boito can therefore be clearly recognized, worked in an infinity of minutest stitches. The name Desdemona is worked amidst a border of willow leaves. The handkerchief is a triumph of needlework and is of considerable value. Ricordi has requested Signors Pantaleoni to accept it, and it has been exhibited to the public in Milan, with the wardrobe of the owner in the character to which it belongs. The King and Queen of Italy sent a telegram of congratulation to Verdi during the first performance of "Otello". The composer was the hero for days, and his smallest action noted. "Otello" stories are already numerous. One paper publishes the fact of Verdi's shaking the tin plates which imitate the thunder in the storm, that he embraced Maelzel and Tamagno after the second act, and carried to his own face some of the colour from the swarthy cheek of the Moor. When Signors Pantaleoni finished the "Ave Maria," Verdi exclaimed, "Bravo! You have comprehended it well." He was nervous before the end of the work. The Milanese conferred upon the musician the freedom of their city, and the dandists have resolved to add one more to his stock of presentation medals (he has over 100) by having one especially struck and inscribed in remembrance of the production of "Otello."

ORIGIN OF APACHE ENMITY TO THE MEXICANS.

Until the recent deliverance from the scourge of Geronimo's band, Northern Mexico has known no peace with the Apaches since about 1845. In that year those Indians started upon the war-path, and they continued to kill people and terrorize the country for nearly half a century. A curious story is told by Domingo Duron of Bacuchi, a town in Sonora, about the outbreak of this Apache war. For forty years previous to 1845 the tribe lived at peace with the Mexicans. They had been induced by a priest who won their confidence to take possession of a tract of country in Northern Mexico, and there they lived undisturbed, and made some progress toward civilization. Their passion was horse-racing. One Sunday a priest by the name of Escalante and a Mexican got up a race, and the priest selected as his rider an Apache chief. The priest lost the race and accused the Indian of not doing his best. In his rage he struck the chief in the face with a loaded quirt and knocked out one of his eyes. The other Indians took it very well and did not appear to feel resentful. But on Sunday, a few weeks afterward, the priest started for Frontiers to hold service. He was accompanied by a single Mexican. On the road, about twelve miles from Bacuchi, the Apaches overtook and made captives of the two. They cut out the priest's eyes and tied him to a tree. They mutilated and killed the Mexican. After sitting around and enjoying the suffering of the priest until their vengeance was satisfied, they killed him. From that time the Apaches were at war with Mexico until the recent capture by the United States troops. The place where the priest and his companion were tortured, and where they were buried, is still pointed out. The story is given as the origin of the intense hatred the Apaches feel for the Mexicans. The Mexican Government could never have done anything with them by peaceful means, and was very glad to transfer the responsibility for their future to the United States.

WHEN TROUSERS WERE FIRST USED.

Trousers came into use for general wear with the French Revolution. The gentleman, the supporter of royalty and sound constitutional principles, wore breeches. The term "sans culottes" sufficiently explained what were not worn by the masses who forced constitutional reform into revolution. By an apparent contradiction of purpose and principle the "sans culottes" who denounced every one who wore breeches finally went beyond their opponents and

wore twice as much cloth around their legs as in a waist, adopted the modern trousers and made them the badge of a party as well known as a class. Napoleon, who was too thin at one period of his life and too stout at another to look his best in small clothes, nevertheless wore them on State occasions after he had set up a throne and gone into the Emperor business. His army was the first that wore trousers, and trousers made progress in general adoption step by step with the march of the French Army. The French trousers and coat-garter were seen in Egypt, in Spain, in Italy, in Germany, in Poland, and Russia, on the banks of the Tagus and those of the Vistula. People thought that the manner in which a great conquering nation clad its legions was the model, and when the soldiers-wearers marched over the wharves of port cities and knee-breeches at Jena and Austerlitz, a decision was given from which the world did not care to appeal. The world is usually easily convinced of the wisdom of the victor. England stood out the longest against trousers, but finally she yielded, and her army marched to Waterloo wearing the universal leg-funnels.

Our grandfathers generally fell in with the ways of the world, though Federalists here and there would not yield. There is a story of a clergyman who greeted with the rough inquiry, "How are you, priest?" responded "How are you Democrat? How do you know I'm a priest?" "By your dress. How do you know I'm a Democrat?" "By your address." Doubtless the clergyman wore knee-breeches, while the admires of Jefferson and "dangerous French principles" clothed his legs with trousers.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

"No, I haven't seen the Star of Bethlehem," said Prof Pickering of the Harvard Observatory to a Boston Herald reporter the other night. "I looked for it Wednesday evening when I heard that some Professor in Kentucky, unknown to me, had discovered its presence in the heavens, but I could not see it. I looked for it with the naked eye. It isn't there, and the chances for its appearance are very uncertain indeed. Astronomers are doubtful about it. Many of them do not believe it will come at all. I have received no official information from any quarter that the reappearance of the star had been noted by responsible astronomers. Should it make its reappearance it would be an important astronomical phenomenon, and would be observed with great scientific interest all over the world. Its value to astronomical study can hardly be determined except upon reappearance. Undoubtedly it would be of great value, and scientists would probably be enabled to ascertain its cause. Should it appear it would be made a special study at the Harvard University Observatory. Astronomers have but little authentic information about the so-called Star of Bethlehem. The only reliable data are those secured by Tycho Brahe, the celebrated Danish astronomer, in 1572, who discovered very bright star which was so brilliant that it could be seen with the naked eye in the daytime. About 1220 there was a similar star, and there was probably one about 900, but there is no certainty that they were the same. From this arose the idea that there is a Star of Bethlehem which appears every 315 years or so. As to the belief that great misfortunes will occur upon the earth as a result of the reappearance of the star, that is sheer nonsense. But just another word. There is no histories evidence whatever that the Star of Bethlehem is the star which is said to have appeared upon the birth of Christ. The Bible speaks of it as the 'Star of the East.' This could not be seen in the east, but in the west it have been the Star of Bethlehem, a north."

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